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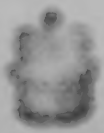

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D. Smith D-0 [1920-1923] 1929 NEA Bellevernia NEA
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POLYPODIACEAE, FERN FAMILY

Polypodium vulgare L., Polypody, Fabaceae Sweet Fern

Folk Cures: Sweet sometimes mixed with leaves of the red cedar (*Thuja plicata* Don) or with other medicinal roots which the Salvation Nut frequents—boiled, and the warm decoction taken internally for pain in the stomach, but not for vomiting or diarrhoea. Poultice on sores as a purgative.

Roots chewed for cankers sore throat.

Southern Carrier: Dog smd.

Asplenium trichomanes Sup., Lacy Fern

Folk Cures: Limbs were chopped off, from five to ten centres, mixed or done with roots or branches of the currant (*Ribes bracteosum* Dougl. var.), boiled strongly, but for a short time only, and the decoction used as a wash for sore eyes.

Southern Carrier: Dog smd.

Asplenium spleniosorum Sw., Spleen Fern

Folk Cures: Root eaten raw to neutralize poisoning from eating several kinds of shellfish in the early part of the summer.

Fern, species unknown

Northern Carrier: Root boiled and the decoction taken internally for worms.

Chilcotin: The large, round, green root-stock, but not the rootlets, washed with bark of Spikenard (*Aralia pubescens* Dougl.) and devil's club (*Fatsia horrida* Sm. & Sm.), a little piece of wood pecker (*Picus* species Dougl.) or ribbon sprout (*Picea sitchensis* Carr), and root of stout cottage (*Lonicera hispidula* Pursh), warmed a little, and applied as a salt or clean, which is brought to a boil. Also used for rheumatism, and as a plaster on the chest for hemorrhage of the lungs.

CRYPTOGRAMMACEAE, CLUB MOSS FAMILY

Lycopodium clavatum L., Common Club Moss

Northern Carrier: Inserted in the nose to cause bleeding and cure headache.

TAXACEAE, YEW FAMILY

Taxus brevifolia Nutt., Yew

Folk Cures: Decoction with leaves boiled, and the decoction taken internally for the lungs. Poultice a purgative and an emetic.

S. Smith S-9 (1910-1913)[49] NEB-Bellevue NEB
Cornell AEF
TC-Wilson 96:15

CUPRESSACEÆ, PINE FAMILY

Juniperus communis L., *Juniper*

Folks Cooks: Roots, leaves, branches, and bark boiled, and the decoction taken internally as often as desired for many ailments, including a cough from the lungs, and pain in the stomach. Distilled a purgative use as emetic.

Southern Cherokee: Branches boiled, and the vapour inhaled for headache and pain in the chest.

Northern Cherokee: Tips boiled, and the decoction taken internally as a purgative, also for a cough.

Juniperus sp.

Others: Entire plant, including roots and berries, boiled for a day, and the decoction, when cool, taken internally for many ailments, including hemorrhage and kidney trouble. A purgative and diuretic.

Thuja plicata Donn, Red Cedar

Folks Cooks: Very soft bark used to bind up wounds, and to cover poultices of false hellebore (*Veratrum grandiflorum* Hook.) and of tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris* L.).

Leaves, sometimes with the gum-mastic cones, boiled, and the hot decoction taken internally for pain in the stomach. Distilled an emetic not a purgative.

Leaves powdered by pounding, mixed with a little cold water and taken internally for pain in the stomach, also externally for coughs and internal pains, as heart trouble, rheumatism, swollen neck, and pain in the stomach. See also Polypody, page 46.

Others: Bark used.

Chamaecyparis nootkatensis (Lamb.) Spach, Yellow Cypress, Yellow Cedar

Folks Cooks: A little soft bark used to cover poultices of false hellebore (*Veratrum grandiflorum* Hook.) and of tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris* L.).

Picea sitchensis (Bongd.) Carrière, Sitka Pine, Sitka Spruce

Folks Cooks: Gum applied to scabs.

Gum chewed and applied to broken skin.

Gum on the ends of branches, collected in Wyoming, Shoshone, and Bannock, boiled and the decoction taken internally for "consumption."

Gum—like that of blistered spruce (page 51) and western hemlock (page 51)—mixed with the boiled shoots and leaves, or the dried and pulverized bark, of false hellebore (page 49), and applied as a poultice (sometimes spread on red cotton cloth) to the chest for heart trouble, and to the arms for rheumatism. Around the ears within two or three days, but was sometimes left on as long as two weeks.

Southern Cornus: Slow decoy tablet, and the decoction taken internally for pain in the stomach. Substitute the decoction made from the bark of the stem (page 92), or from the sun dried root bark of the tightest spikes (page 91), but the last-mentioned are mildest most effective.

Northern Cornus: Finally dye mixed with large needle dye of the "British Columbia plant" (Pinus sp.?), the inside bark of the wild gooseberry (Ribes sp.?), bark of the red-osier dogwood (Cornus stolonifera Michx.), the bark pulp of raspberry canes (Rubus sp.), some of the "sweetgrass" (Hierochloe odorata), (Western vanilla-grass [Beal]), and the inner bark of the wild rose (Rosa sp.), placed in a round basket having two gallons of water, boiled down to a little decoction, strained, and bottled. Drink one tablespoonful twice, or oftener, and bathe, for constitutional weakness or paralysis, or if the body was wrapped with cords.

Cure diagnosed by tossing a green stone of pine (sp.?) painted on the eye to remove white cross and to cure snow-blindness.

Others: Pitch stirred and the saliva swallowed for a cough.

Others: Some bark scraped from the south side with a bone scraper after the outer bark (all bone removed) eaten both for food and as a blood purifier. Purged the body to free half an hour to an hour.

Shavings of the yellow cambium (inner bone) after removal of the bark boiled, the decoction placed in oil, and taken internally as a purgative and diuretic for many serious ailments, including gonorrhoea. Said to produce beneficial results in "consumption."

Young needles chewed for fever and eaten as a purgative and diuretic.

For use with a lure, see page 48.

[illegible] [illegible], Western Fir, Douglas Fir.

Pitch Cooler: Bark of root or of stem boiled, and the decoction taken internally every day for tuberculosis and stomach trouble. Said to have cured many cases of tuberculosis.

Gum from bark blisters found on young trees rubbed, mixed with beeswax and saliva, and taken internally for sore throat, also spread on a hot cloth and applied to sore eyes.

Young green leaves boiled, mixed with bark of skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton kamtschatcense* Schott.) gathered in October, or the bulb gathered in April, split, dried on top of the house, roasted, mixed with a small quantity of slightly roasted roots of the sun parsnip (*Perideridia bolanderi* Mathias), and an equal amount of the grassy bulb of the black salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius* L. and S.), and then an equal amount of bark scrapings all placed in steam pit, then boiled and kept in a box for a lost pathway. Children [illegible] will be sure subject to the preparation.

Southern Cornus: Tree used for medicine, but details not disclosed.

Chilcotin: Not used.

Fr. Smith. B-9 (1930-1932)/929 WBS Bellevue WBS
[illegible]

Abbe-ye

Fyrdhere (Lower): Dark boiled in water and the decoction taken internally as a purgative.

Cows used as an ointment on wounds, and especially on bones.

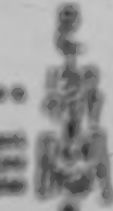
Abbeye: Cows applied to wounds.

Ribbeye: Ribbe bone bark, scraped from the trunk of the tree, after removal of the outer bark, taken internally for constipation.

Cows from the bark likewise taken internally as a purgative and diuretic for "consumption," gonorrhoea, and many other diseases etc. wounds. Applied externally as wash and wash, especially the wash of gonorrhoea.

The young wood, chemically is largely dried scraps crushed, and used for the same purposes as the gum from the bark likewise.

See also here, page 46.



Pseudocreagus meridionalis Bobb., Common Fir

Bobb Fyrdhe: Cows boiled and taken internally, while warm, as a diuretic for gonorrhoea.

Cows, spread on and under bark, applied to cuts. (See Silverspot and Bark although some of which also (on page 48), Sandpaper (on page 51), and Goldcrest spoken (on page 61) were good, Foughan to give much more trouble.)

Cows added with English (Dutch) oil as, if bird were not available, collection oil, taken, two spoonfuls as a dose, with warm water as an emetic and purgative for colds, rheumatism, gonorrhoea, constipation, intestinal pains and diarrhoea.

Southern Europe: Bird used.

Others: Bird used.

Thuja occidentalis (Dut.) Bess., Western Thuja, and Thuja [illegible] Carr, Western Thuja

Bobb Fyrdhe: Leaves steamed and applied to bones.

See also wash also (page 48).

Cows macerated and applied to cuts. Bird boiled for a diuretic for gonorrhoea.

Burning twigs applied to the skin for various internal ailments.

Southern Europe: Bird used.

Others: Bird used.

Picea abiformis Carr., Common Spruce

Bobb Fyrdhe: Tips of wood, bud out of bulge, spruce mixed with the cement (Wild Goldcrest, Dough), white Lowbore (Wood, mother Bumble bark), and crushed branches (leaves and cones) of garden evergreen (Sempervivum tectorum Wilder), boiled and taken internally for gonorrhoea.

Bee from the pulled wood taken in doses of two half a cup to a cupful as a laxative from May to August.

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S. Smith E-9 (1920-1923)929 NBA Bellevernia NBA
Courier #E-9
Trimshaw #E-5

WORMWOOD

Myrica Cuba L., Bayberry Bark

Folk Uses: Decoction, several or any time of the year, powdered with their bark, boiled, and the decoction taken internally for gonorrhoea. A diuretic. The decoction, which was kept in a tea made of red cedar wood with a little straw to keep out the dust, stored in two or three days and became useless.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

BUTTONBUSH, BUSH PARSLEY

Abies alcharensis (Eng.) Sang., Cuban Acres

Folk Uses: Cures used as a remedy for some unspecified complaint.

Abies taxifolia Nutt., Mountain Acres

Folk Uses: Cures used as a remedy for some unspecified complaint.

See also black spicewood (page 84).

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Others: Fistulas entirely crushed, and the same eaten raw as a laxative.

Fistulas entire and shavings eaten raw, or else boiled in water and the decoction taken internally three times a day, as a diuretic for gonorrhoea. Said to effect a cure in one week.

Abies rubra Sang., Red Acres

Folk Uses: Bark boiled, and a cupful of the decoction taken internally as a purgative.

Southern Carrier: Bag applied to cuts. Not used for a medicinal decoction.

Northern Carrier: Inside bark ground, steamed in water, and injected with a syringe made from the wing of a bird, for biliousness.

Others: Bark and roots boiled for about an hour and the decoction drunk in the morning for a cough.

Bark from the stem, but not from the roots, scraped, mixed with water, and the infusion taken internally, as an emetic and purgative, for headache and many other maladies.

CRITICACEAE, VERVAIN FAMILY

Croton Lyallii Wats., Wiregrass Croton

Folk Uses: Used for a form of paralysis where the patient had been unable to walk for a long time. Quite many daily, causing more and gradual revival of sensation. In one case said to have effected a cure in ten days.

See also western dock (page 86).

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Others: Entire plant boiled, and the decoction taken internally for many diseases, including hemorrhage and bladder troubles.

Stinging not used.

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[1] Some physicians report that the fumigation of the room with a decoction of the same plant is an effective cure for the disease in question.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE, BIRTHWORT FAMILY

Asarum canadense Linn., Wild Ginger

Indian Usage: Boiled, and the decoction taken internally for pain in the stomach, but not for diarrhoea or vomiting.

Boiled, and applied externally for headache, intestinal pains, and pain in the loins.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

POLYGONACEAE, BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Rumex occidentalis Wats., Western Dock

Indian Usage: Roots roasted for a short time in a hole in the earth among the ashes of a fire, covered with earth, roasted, and applied to recently set a position for boils. Both leaves and roots used, according to another informant, and the poultice applied to wounds as well as boils.

Leaves used for a steam bath for pains similar to rheumatism all over the body. Stones were heated, a little wild sage spread over them, and leaves spread on the sand; or else the leaves were spread on hot ashes. The patient sat or lay naked directly on the leaves, and was covered with blankets. Western Balsam (*Populus trichocarpa* T. and G.) small branches of black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa* T. and G.) with the leaves on them, or the small bulb found on some rose sometimes used when leaves of the western dock could not be obtained.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

LORANTHACEAE, MISTLETOE FAMILY

Arceuthobium americanum Nutt., Dwarf Mistletoe

Indian Usage: Boiled, and decoction taken as a potent medicine for hemorrhage of the lungs.

Southern Carrier: Boiled, and decoction taken freely for hemorrhage from the mouth, tuberculosis of the lungs, and consumption.

SYMPHORACEAE, WATERLILY FAMILY

Nymphaea polysepala (Engelm.) Greene, Yellow Pond-lily

Indian Usage, old custom: Used in a magical way for pain in all parts of the body. A root is many cases as long as a man's leg was cut from the tail of a pool with a hunting pole sharpened like a shovel. A hollow was made in it, water placed in the mouth, and hot stones added. The stones were changed four times, after which the patient drank one or two cupfuls of the water. He repeated the dose each day for four days. To be effective the root had to be thrown back into the water, not on the ground.

Present custom: Root boiled twelve hours, and decoction taken internally for pain in any part of the body, such as "consumption", rheumatism, heart disease, and gonorrhoea. Considered good for the blood. Not used as a diuretic, or for diarrhoea, constipation, or vomiting.

Okanagon: Infusion of scrapings of toasted root (or according to another informant, heart of root, boiled) taken internally for hemorrhage of the lungs and as a consumptive.

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RANUNCULACEAE, BUTTERCUP FAMILY

Anemone globosa Nutt. (A. multifida Poir.), Wind-Flowers

Bella Coola: Not used.

Southern Carrier: Plant, except roots, boiled and decoction taken internally for any sickness. Leaves of crushed leaves inhaled for cold in the head or lungs; for this purpose leaves sometimes placed in water and heated.

Gitksan: Rapidly eaten in sweat bath for rheumatism. A decoction of the plant sometimes used for the same purpose.

Trautvetteria grandis Nutt., False Bugbane

Bella Coola: Roots pounded in a little water, and the resulting mass, covered with a little soft bark of the red or yellow cedar, applied as a poultice to boils and left on for half a day or a day. Said to promote suppuration and opening of the boil, but to cause such intense burning that it could not be applied to children. Considered less strong than the tall buttercup (page 87), but, like it, preferred to the ore parsnip (page 81), which was used in the same way.

Thalictrum occidentale Gray, Meadow Rue

Gitksan: A small piece of the root chewed, and some of the juice swallowed, for headache, eye trouble, and sore legs. Considered phlegm and possibly weakened the circulation of the blood.

Xanemone arida L., Tufa Buttercup

Bella Coola: Roots used as a poultice for boils in the same way as those of the false bugbane (page 87), but considered stronger and better.

CRUCIFERAE, MUSTARD FAMILY

Dentaria tenuifolia Eng., A Slender Mustard

Gitksan: Mashed and applied to bad sore.

CRASSULACEAE, ORPINE FAMILY

Sedum spathulifolium Hook., Stonecrop

Bella Coola: Leaves of the plant boiled in blackened water to wash the face of girls. Said to take effect in one day. Leaves warmed and applied externally for the same purpose.

SAXIFRAGACEAE, SAXIFRAGE FAMILY

Ribes bracteosum Dougl., Black Currant

Bella Coola: See ribbed spruce, page 81.

Ribes hudsonianum Pursh. var., Currant

Bella Coola: Roots boiled in a very small box with hot stones and the resin decoction used each day for washing the eyes when filled with cinder.

See also lady fern (page 68).

Southern Carrier: Not used.

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Ribes lacustre Pair., SWAMP GOOSEBERRY

Bella Coola: Roots boiled and the decoction taken internally many times a day to cure constipation.

Leaves chewed and cud tied on sores caused by the prickers of the plant; if leaves unobtainable the bark substituted after singeing off the prickers.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Gitksan: Bark boiled and used as a remedy for some unspecified malady.

B C 139 N67

Ribes divaricatum Dougl., COMMON GOOSEBERRY

Bella Coola: Bark or roots, sometimes mixed with those of the wild crab apple (*Pyrus diversifolia* Bong.), boiled, and the decoction used as an eye-wash three times a day for soreness and approaching blindness.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Ribes sp., GOOSEBERRY

Northern Carrier: See scrub pine, page 49.

Saxifraga Bongardii Prest., SAXIFRAGE

Bella Coola: Roots and leaves gathered in the autumn, placed in a very small box with a very little water, and boiled. Decoction taken cold, or preferably hot, in quantity to cure strangulation of the bladder. Said to effect a cure in one day.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

ROSACEAE, ROSE FAMILY

B C 139 N67

Prunus emarginata Dougl., WILD CHERRY

Bella Coola: Roots and inside bark boiled with much water and the decoction taken in quantity daily for heart trouble.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Gitksan: Not used.

Rubus spectabilis Pursh., SALMON BERRY

Bella Coola: Bark of roots boiled and taken internally for certain stomach troubles, but not for diarrhoea or vomiting.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Gitksan: Not used.

Rubus sp., RASPBERRY

Northern Carrier: See scrub pine, page 49.

Fragaria bracteata Heller., STRAWBERRY

Bella Coola: Not used, but said to be used by Haida of Queen Charlotte islands to cure vomiting.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Gitksan: Not used.

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Rosa sp., Wild Rose

Bella Coola: Roots and branches boiled, and the decoction taken internally, even ten cupfuls a day if desired, as a purgative for pain in the stomach.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Northern Carrier: *See* scrub pine, page 49.

Sikani: Roots crushed, steeped in water, and the decoction used as an eye-wash.

Gitksan: Not used.

Physocarpus opulifolius (L.), Maxim., Nine-Bark

Bella Coola: Inner bark boiled for two hours, and two to four cupfuls of the decoction at blood heat taken internally as an emetic for persons dizzy with pain. Four or five cupfuls of lukewarm water then taken as a cleansing emetic and repeated about five times.

Inner bark boiled a long time (when it ceased to have emetic properties), one cupful of the hot decoction taken internally, and thereafter applied externally as a wash twice a day for gonorrhoea and scrofulous glands in the neck. Said to be a laxative that caused the glands to break, discharge fully, and heal. A cupful taken internally daily in advanced cases.

Southern Carrier: Bark (gathered near the coast) boiled for two hours, and two cupfuls of the decoction taken as an emetic, or one cupful as a purgative. Said to act in half an hour, and to be an excellent remedy, but fatal in too large a dose.

Aruncus sylvester Kost., Goat's Beard

Bella Coola: Roots boiled, and one or two cupfuls of the decoction (or as much as desired) taken internally for pain in the stomach and gonorrhoea. A diuretic, but neither a laxative nor an emetic.

Roots boiled in grease of mountain goat (*Oreamnos montanus* Ord.) for a day and the decoction taken internally for smallpox.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Gitksan: Not used.

Geum macrophyllum Willd., Large-Leaved Yellow Avens

Bella Coola: Roots boiled, and decoction taken internally for pain in the stomach, but not for diarrhoea, or vomiting. Leaves, usually chewed but sometimes bruised, applied to boils.

Southern Carrier: Leaves boiled and the decoction taken internally for any sickness.

Leaves boiled and applied to bruises.

Pyrus sitchensis (Roem.) Piper., Mountain Ash

Bella Coola: Bark of the roots, and sometimes the inner bark of the stem, collected at any time of the year, boiled for an hour, and the hot decoction, weak or strong, preferably the latter, taken internally for the stomach or rheumatism. Said to effect a cure in from one to seven days. Not taken for diarrhoea, or vomiting; and for rheumatism sometimes poured into a large box and used as a bath. Used also as an eye-wash.

Southern Carrier: Bark chewed for colds.

Gitksan: Fresh fruit crushed and eaten raw as a strong purgative.

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Pyrus diversifolia Bong., Coco Apple

Bella Coola: See common gooseberry (page 58).
Gitksan: Juice, scraped from peeled trunk, used as an eye medicine.
Trunk and branches, or scrapings from inside of bark, boiled until thick, and the decoction taken internally over a period of from four to six months for "consumption" and rheumatism. Said to be a lactating medicine, both laxative and diuretic.

Amelanchier florida Lindl., Juneberry, Saskatoon

Bella Coola: See Sitkaland spruce (page 51).

EMPETRACEAE, CROWBERRY FAMILY

Empetrum nigrum L., Crowberry

Bella Coola: Green leaves, with or without berries, boiled, and the decoction taken internally as a purgative.

VIOLACEAE, VIOLET FAMILY

Viola adunca Sm. var. **glabra** Benin., Violet

Bella Coola: Not used.
Southern Carrier: Entire plant boiled and one or many cupfuls of the decoction taken internally for pain in the stomach, but not for diarrhoea or vomiting.
Gitksan: Not used.

ELAEAGNACEAE, OLEASTER FAMILY

Shepherdia canadensis Nutt., Soapolallie

Bella Coola: Not used.
Southern Carrier: Not used.
Northern Carrier: Root boiled in water and the decoction taken internally as a purgative.
Gitksan: Roots, stem, and branches boiled, and the decoction used as a wash for gonorrhoea.
Bark, branches, and leaves without roots boiled, and the decoction taken internally for chronic cough.
See also Sitkaland spruce (page 51).

ONAGRACEAE, EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

Epilobium angustifolium L., Fire Weed

Bella Coola: Root roasted in ashes, mashed between hands or stones, and applied to boils.
Southern Carrier: Not used.
Gitksan: Not used.

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UMBELLIFERAE, PARSLEY FAMILY

Cnemidium sp., Swamp Cowpa

Folk Uses: Tea is drunk both pieces of root, as large as the end joint of the thumb, ground by rubbing on a stone; one cupful placed in water warmed to blood heat, and one cupful of the decoction (according to the strength of the patient) taken internally as an emetic. Decoction used (sometimes as a purgative instead of an emetic) within five or ten minutes, but has no power if heated too much. Warm water taken afterwards until the patient vomited four or five times and the stomach was entirely cleansed. Used also for gonorrhea.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Eurytaenia texensis (Hdsk.) Coul. & Rose, Cow Parsnip

Folk Uses: Roots crushed, boiled (or boiled in a box with hot stones), and applied as a poultice for boils. If too hot a poultice injured the skin.

Sore, convulsed man inserted in an opened bull and left from half a day to a day. Put said to come away with the sore.

For sore throat, for (page 84), baldness, for (page 84), black widow-weed (page 84), and false hoghorn (page 87).

Southern Carrier: Rheumatism rubbed in kerosene or other oil and the mixture rubbed on the body to keep off flies and mosquitoes.

Southern Carrier: Roots applied to swellings and bruises.

Kiowa: Roots crushed and applied to swellings of neuralgia or rheumatism.

Others: Roots crushed and applied to boils, rheumatic and other swellings.

Angelica pinnata Nutt.

Folk Uses: Roots boiled and decoction taken internally as a purgative. Not an emetic. Sometimes used raw, but never roasted.

Others: Roots well boiled with twigs of sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis* Linn.) from which the bark had not been removed, and decoction taken internally for headache and weak eyes.

Ligusticum canbyanum L., Lovage

Folk Uses: Leaves spread over a hot stone or stones and used as a medicinal bed for the sick.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Cicuta douglasii (DC.) C. and R., Water Hemlock, Poison Parsnip

Folk Uses: Roots used as a purgative.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

ARALIACEAE, GINSENG FAMILY

Aralia nudicaulis L., Sarsaparilla

Folk Uses: Roots boiled in a box with hot stones, and decoction taken internally as often as desired for pain in the stomach, or merely as a beverage. Nowadays sweetened with a little sugar. Stem, or its bark, not used.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Others: Not used.

Persea borbonia Sw. (S. and H.), Horse's Cure

Folk Uses: Bark of stem steeped, and juice swallowed with a little water as a stomatic purgative.

Bark of roots and stems boiled, and used in two cupfuls of the decoction taken internally as a purgative, or one cupful, three times a day for a week or two, as case demanded.

Southern Carver: Bark boiled, and one or two cupfuls of the decoction taken internally before and after childbirth as a purgative.

Northern Carver: Inside layer of the inner bark rolled into pills and employed to expose to the stomach and bowels, especially after a purgative. Acted also as a purgative, especially if much bile appeared mixed with it.

Gibbons: A decoction used as a purgative in the treatment of gonorrhœa. Believed to assist the knitting of broken bones if taken internally.

Boiled, together with entire plant of monotheny (*Hedyotis purpurea* Torr.), and the decoction taken internally as a diuretic and purgative, for dropsy or any sickness. Used ceremonially for baptism.

For use with a lure (*See page 66*).

CORDIACEAE, DOGWOOD FAMILY

Cordia sebestena L., Bonnemare, Daveron, Devon Cherry, Pantomime

Folk Uses: Not used.

Southern Carver: Whole plant, without berries, boiled, and the strong decoction used as an eye-wash.

Northern Carver: Used as a medicine for some unspecified malady.

Gibbons: Not used.

Cordia sebestifera Micks., Dan-Gerne Daveron, Sun Wizzow

Folk Uses: Not used.

Southern Carver: Not used.

Northern Carver: *See* scrub plum, page 69.

Gibbons: Not used.

BIGNONIACEAE, WRATH FAMILY

Pyrrhæa serrulata L., Wavemeanse

Folk Uses: Not used.

Southern Carver: Roots, gathered at any time of the year, boiled, and the strong decoction used as an eye-wash.

Pyrrhæa laurifolia Hook., Wavemeanse

Folk Uses: Not used.

Southern Carver: Leaves boiled, and the decoction used as an eye-wash.

Pyrrhæa sagittifolia Micks., Wavemeanse

Folk Uses: Not used.

Southern Carver: Leaves and roots, gathered at any time of the year, boiled for about two hours, and the warm decoction used as an eye-wash.

Gibbons: Not used.

Lathyrus sphaericus Retz., Leguminosae Dig.
Folk Medicine: Leaves boiled, and the decoction used as a simple herbage, as for pain in the stomach, but not for diarrhoea or vomiting. Children are usually not a purgative.
Southern Carrier: The seed formerly used as a herbage only.
Gilbert: Leaves boiled, and the decoction used as a diuretic, or merely as a herbage.

Lens culinaris Medikus, Fabaceae
Folk Medicine: Leaves roasted, pulverized by rubbing, and applied to sore.
Southern Carrier: Not used.

LOGANIACEAE, NUX VOMICA FAMILY

Strychnos nux-vomica L., Loganiaceae
Folk Medicine: Roots, barks, and leaves crushed, boiled, and a capful of the weak decoction taken internally for the bowels. Not used for diarrhoea or vomiting.
Southern Carrier: Not used.
Gilbert: Not used.

Strychnos spinosissima L., Strychnos
Folk Medicine: Entire plant boiled, and the decoction taken internally, as often as desired, for pain in the stomach. Not used for vomiting, constipation, or diarrhoea.
Southern Carrier: Entire plant boiled, and a capful of the decoction taken internally for the stomach, colds, long affections, and resting sickness.
Gilbert: Not used.

MALPIGHIACEAE, BARBADOS CHERRY FAMILY

Caucthyis ovalifolia Vaugh., Pyxie-flower
Folk Medicine: Not used.
Southern Carrier: Not used.
Gilbert: Entire plant boiled, and the decoction taken internally for bleeding, stiff lungs, sore eyes, and lame back, possibly caused by kidney trouble. A purgative and diuretic.
Bark boiled and the decoction taken internally for coughs.

CAPPARIDACEAE, CAPER FAMILY

Cleome hirsutissima Durkin, Pyxie Tree-flower
Folk Medicine: Leaves shaved and put applied for itch.
Leaves shaved and applied to boils, after they were cut open, to draw out the poison.
Leaves crushed and applied to horse old sores of gonorrhoea.
Bark roasted, pulverized, and applied to sores of gonorrhoea.
Bark boiled and decoction taken internally for cough.
Southern Carrier: Bark boiled for five hours, and the decoction used daily as an eye-wash. Roots, horns, and berries not used.
Northern Carrier: See words plus (page 48).
Gilbert: Fresh juice of berries used in sore eyes. Inner bark (when berries not available) soaked in water, and the milky solution used in the eyes.

G. Smith B-5 (1900-1902) 1929 U.S.D.A. Bibliography U.S.D.A. Cincinnati [illegible]

Symphoricarpos racemosus Michx., Common Snowberry

Zuñi Cocle: Branches, large and small, with the bark left on, boiled and the decoction taken internally daily as the last cure for gonorrhea. A diuretic. Roots, blossoms, and berries not used for medicine, unless, as one informant stated, the berries were used with the tamales.

See also Gilia and spruce (page 76).

Southern Carrier: Juice of ripe berries used to sore eyes.

Chilcotin: Not used.

Symphoricarpos vaccinioides L., Bog-Favorite; Buckbrush

Zuñi Cocle: Bark of the roots placed in water, a few hot stones added until water reached blood heat, and decoction used as a powerful emetic and purgative for pain in the stomach.

Bark of the roots pulled with the teeth, chewed, gradually with a little cold water, and juice swallowed as an emetic and purgative. Bark a act within half an hour.

Southern Carrier: Roots boiled, and two cupfuls of the warm decoction taken internally twice a day as a purgative.

Northern Carrier: Roots brewed, the first water discarded and the second taken internally as a purgative.

Ahtena: Bark boiled, and the decoction taken internally as a purgative.

Tahltan: Bark of roots scraped off, water added to the bark, and the infusion taken internally as an emetic and purgative.

Viburnum pauciflorum Raf., Squashberry

Zuñi Cocle: Bark chewed, and the juice swallowed for whooping cough and cold on the lungs.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

Northern Carrier: Inside bark crushed, steeped in cold water until the water turned green, and one cupful of the infusion taken internally as a purgative and for dysentery.

Tahltan: Bark and twigs boiled, and one cupful of the decoction taken internally in the morning for coughs and "consumption". Said to be always taken in conjunction with devil's club (page 62). *See also Cephalus pauciflorus* Nutt., page 61.

VALERIANACEAE, VALERIAN FAMILY

Valeriana septentrionalis Rydb., Valerian

Zuñi Cocle: Not used.

Southern Carrier: Roots, mixed with grease, used for perfume.

Northern Carrier: Valerian? Blossoms crushed, and the oil, often mixed with fat from a black bear hide, applied as a hair tonic. Believed to make the hair smooth and shiny, to help its growth, and to give it a fragrance.

Tahltan: Entire plant steeped in bear grease and the grease applied to hair and face as a perfume.

Valeriana sitchensis Bong., Valerian

Southern Carrier: Leaves mixed with grease used as a perfume for the hair.

COMPOSITAE, COMPOSITE FAMILY

Achillea Millefolium L., Yarrow

Bella Coola: Leaves chewed and applied to burns.
Southern Carrier: Entire plant, except the roots, boiled, and the decoction taken internally as frequent intervals for colds.
Leaves chewed and applied to sprains and swellings.
Chilcotin: The young plant, except the roots, gathered between June 1 and July 15, boiled, and the decoction applied for sore throat. Roots, crushed by the meat mallet, dug out at other seasons and used instead.

Artemisia dracunc Dougl., Sagebrush, Common Wormwood

Bella Coola: Used for scalding.
Southern Carrier: Chewed and applied to sprains and swellings.
Northern Carrier: Sagebrush (sp. ?) steeped in water and the hot decoction taken internally for headache.

Artemisia Gnaphalodes Greene, Evergreen

Bella Coola: Leaves boiled, and the decoction taken internally for pains in the body, but not for pains in the limbs. Not used for colds.
Southern Carrier: Not used.
Chilcotin: Not used.

Taraxacum officinale Weber., Common Dandelion introduced

Bella Coola: Roots boiled, and the decoction taken internally for pain in the stomach, but not for diarrhoea or vomiting. Formerly said to have been learned from white men.
Chilcotin: Not used.

Lactuca spicata (Lam.) Hitchc., Tall Lettuce

Bella Coola: Roots boiled, and many cups of the decoction taken internally for heart trouble, hemorrhage, pains in the body (but not in the limbs), for vomiting, or for diarrhoea. Neither an emetic nor a purgative. *Milky juice* not used.
Chilcotin: Not used.

Prenanthes alata (Hook.) Gray, Rattlesnake Root

Bella Coola: Roots boiled, two or three cupfuls of the decoction taken internally daily for colds. For a baby only a small spoonful given three or four times a day.
Bella Coola: Chewed, and applied to burns or to any painful part of the body.
Boiled, and two or three cupfuls of the decoction taken internally daily.

Malaxis ofina Bland, Moss

Southern Carrier: Entire plant, except the "roots", boiled, and two or three cupfuls of the decoction used to bathe a swollen face.

Fomes Lardix (Berg.), more generally known as Polyporus officinalis Fries, a fungus disease.

Indian Cache: This (?) fungus ground, steeped in water, and the decoction taken internally for gonorrhoea.

Southern Carrier: If found on the Douglas fir tree, dried, powdered, a handful steeped in boiling water and the tea decoction taken internally as an emetic and purgative. Said to get results as tonic. Not used if found on any other tree.

(According to Dr. John Dearness, this is a medical substance, perhaps the only fungus used by pharmacists. Dyck, Davis, and Caventou make a fluid extract and a ethereal which is prescribed for the relief of night sweats in tuberculosis. The fungus is a cathartic in large doses. Its medicinal virtues have long been known in the old world.)

Berberis gilia D. and C., Pine Rose.

Indian Cache: Spores dusted on wounds, sores of gonorrhoea, and suppurating sores other than boils.

LICHEN

Indian Cache: A certain long, white lichen, if found on the red alder tree, warmed, and applied to a broken boil or suppurating sore.

Ribes sp., Lungs

Indian Cache: Entire plant, if from red-wine dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera Michx.*) or crab apple (*Pyrus diversifolia Bong.*), but not from willow (*Salix sp.*), boiled, and five ounces of the tea decoction taken internally daily for pain in the stomach, but not for dizziness, constipation, or vomiting. Bathed a purgative nor an astringent.

Entire plant boiled and the decoction used as an eye-wash.

Entire plant pulverized and applied to skin.

Southern Carrier: Not used.

KELP

Indian Cache: A small kelp found on the rocks sometimes used for a sweat bath. *See western flesh, page 56.*

WOOD RAP

Indian Cache: The sap that oozes from any kind of wood when burning considered a good remedy for sores.

MOUNTAIN GOAT

Oreamnos Montanus, Ord., Mountain Goat

Indian Cache: Mountain goat fat boiled with droppings of goat that had fed on roots, and the mixture given to babies once or twice a day for colds.

Goat meat with droppings of the bushy-tailed woodrat, commonly called packrat (*Neotoma cinerea*), taken internally with water as a remedy for scouring babies when they had colds.

[illegible]

Ophiuguide, Sorrow Sores, or Blightlie, Sorrow Sore

Bella Coola: Oil not used as a remedy.
Northern Carrier: Oil rendered, and a cupful taken as a purgative for worms.

Scald

Lepsy eruptiveness calendulaceae Sheath, Tree Sorrow Ointment, Tuberous Burn

Northern Carrier: Bluy opened, containing greenish secretion resembling the white of an egg removed, and the liquid applied to a sore diseased by frostbite. Considered a sure cure.

RED SQUIRREL

Reference Southwestern Evolution

Bella Coola: Opened along the under side and applied as a remedy to badly broken chancres in the groin.

GIANT RUG

Bella Coola: Bluy made to round into a baby's mouth to cure him of sore on the inside of its mouth.
Bluy opened, and bound tightly over large sore.

SEA CUCUMBER

Bella Coola: Decoction of the water in which the sea cucumber was boiled, taken internally as a specific against heartburn. Not a purgative.

SPITTLE INSECT

Cercopidae, Froghopper Insects, Frog Hoppers

Bella Coola: "Fly spit," i.e., the material surrounding a nymph of a spittle insect, applied to sores.
Northern Carrier: Not used.

WOODWORKER

Chilcotin: Pulverized and applied to cuts.

COPPER

Bella Coola: Fine particles scraped from clean copper (not one from a weathered green surface) placed in sore eyes.
Chilcotin: Copper ground, poured into a basin of cold water. Last water poured off, and mineral water taken internally as a harmless contraceptive.

CHARCOAL

Northern Carrier: Charcoal dusted under the eyes to prevent snow-blindness.